

The Ottawa Free Trader.

THE WEEKLY EDITION.

Ottawa, Illinois, August 2, 1890.

THE NEWS.

WEDNESDAY.

In the Illinois house of representatives at Springfield yesterday Mr. Paddock's resolution, declaring it to be the sense of that body that the World's fair should be held on one site, was defeated, the house, by a vote of 71 to 51, adopting a substitute offered by Mr. Martin expressing the view that it was beyond the province of the legislature to dictate to the directory on the question of site.

Conflicting reports have been received at London from Buenos Ayres, the seat of the Argentine revolution. President Celman cables that the insurrection has been quelled and that the government is again in control. Later dispatches, however, state that hostilities are still in progress.

Miss Lillie B. Porter, grand niece of Admiral Porter, is said to have eloped from her Washington home and married a man named O'Brien, formerly a Washington hotel clerk, whose monster diamond, no doubt, won her fluttering heart.

The total amount of gold bars ordered so far this week for export to Europe reaches \$1,275,000.

THURSDAY.

Fire broke out in the Pew Building at Seneca Falls, N. Y., yesterday morning, and before the flames could be subdued the principal part of the business portion of the town was laid in ruins. Whole blocks were swept away. The three newspaper offices and Western Union Telegraph Company's office were destroyed. The loss is estimated at over \$1,000,000.

The Legislature has passed a constitutional amendment asking Chicago, only two members voting against it.

In Bairdstown, Ohio, there appears to be a well developed plan by citizens of the town to burn up the village in order to sell the lots to oil producers, the local ordinance prohibiting the boring of either oil or gas wells.

The famous Comstock lode, Virginia, Nevada, show produces heavily of ore, the output of the past quarter being \$1,300,013 of silver bullion.

FRIDAY.

All markets were active and unsettled yesterday, opening strong. Wheat did not at the close maintain the high prices of the day, dropping a few points under the close of Wednesday. Corn, however, was bullish under the pressure of the continued drought and closed from 1c to 2c higher. Oats also made a slight advance. Provisions quiet. Receipts of cattle 20,000, of which 7,000 were Texans, trade slow on natives, with prices rather on the down-turn than otherwise. Receipts of hogs, 27,000; steady at Wednesday's decline; common packers sold at \$3.70 to \$3.75, the bulk of the best mixed at \$3.80. Receipts of sheep, 4,000; slow and 25 cents to 50 cents lower on lambs.

Dispatches from Buenos Ayres indicate that peace has been re-established in the Argentine Republic. During insurrection the fleet bombarded the city. One thousand men are said to have been killed and 5,000 injured during the progress of the hostilities.

Thirteen bookmakers were fined \$600 each by Justice Prindiville in Chicago yesterday for maintaining pool rooms contrary to law.

The strike of cloakmakers at Philadelphia has ended in a victory for the men.

Gold for shipment to Europe engaged yesterday amounted to \$2,300,000.

Cholera has appeared in Japan.

In spite of the attempts at the beginning of the session at Springfield to cast obstructions in the way of the free action of the World's fair directory at Chicago, the legislature has got down to smooth work and all the legislation required for the fair will probably be harmoniously disposed of this week. The constitutional amendment to enable Chicago to borrow \$5,000,000 has already passed both houses, as also has the necessary enactment in reference to lands and parks. A resolution was adopted by a large majority declaring, in substance, that the question of one or two sites for the fair was one with which the legislature had no business to meddle. The understanding that the proposed Japanese and Chinese villages are to go to Jackson park, and that the ten acres California wants, and other large areas demanded by other states, will be assigned in the same locality, apparently satisfied the cattlemen that their "steers" would be in good company.

The threat of Gov. Gordon, of Georgia, that if the Force bill is passed, the south will boycott the north, no doubt was silly enough. Whatever prosperity the south of late years has been enjoying, was the result of northern enterprise and capital, and by driving these out the south would only be cutting her own nose off. But there is a kind of boycotting the south can and no doubt will do, if the purpose is persisted in, after a quarter century of peace, to establish a Poland or Ireland on this continent: the south can boycott the Chicago fair. One of her ablest and foremost men writes:

"I fear the passage of such a bill would be the cause of many vacant chairs at the fair, and this would excite the wonder and evoke the criticism of the world. Now is the opportune time for the statesmen to be heard rather than the voice of the low politician. In the face of such legislation the south, in my opinion, could,

with no more consistency or honor, attend that fair with all its evidences of wealth and manhood, than could the expelled patriots of Russia, sent in chains to Siberia by its czar, because they loved a free home and a free country more than a tyrant, make an exhibit of their great skill and industry at some fair given at St. Petersburg or Moscow in honor of that autocrat."

But all such talk is looking unnecessarily far ahead. Should ever the present Congress pass the Force bill, another Congress will have been elected before the year is out, and the result will show, as a cotemporary puts it, "how mightier than the dictate of plotting partisans like Bully Reed is the aroused conscience of the nation." The relief from all fear of the malignants after the November elections will fill her with an enthusiasm she never dreamed of to do wonders at the Chicago fair.

TARIFF AND COMMON SENSE.

To the Pop. Sci. Monthly for August Edward Atkinson contributes a very able and notable article, which he ventures to call "Common Sense Applied to the Tariff Question." From the relics of the internal taxation of the war period, on liquors and tobacco, &c., he says the United States still derive about \$200,000,000 a year, and this sum is just about sufficient to cover remaining obligations growing out of the war, such as interest on the public debt, pensions and sinking fund.

Leaving some \$200,000,000 a year, to cover the ordinary expenses of the government, to be raised mainly by taxation on imports. Common sense, Mr. Atkinson maintains, teaches that this sum should and easily can be collected wholly from taxes on articles of luxury or of voluntary use, or on the finer textiles which are dependent on style or fancy for their sale, without putting tax of any kind upon any commodity, either partly manufactured, crude or raw material, which is necessary in the process of our domestic industry.

Levying taxation on this principle is what Mr. Atkinson calls "free trade," to which, after years of doubt and hesitation, he announces himself an out-and-out convert.

And this he understands to be the policy now advocated by the Democratic party—the protection of American industry by exempting from taxation all articles of foreign origin which, either in crude or partly manufactured state, are necessary or useful in the processes of our domestic industry. They hold that our capacity to produce food, cotton, oils, &c., which the world must have, and goods, wares, tools and implements of many varieties, the best of their kind, at the highest rate of wages and yet the lowest cost compared with any other country in the world, enables us to exchange these products for the crude or manufactured materials—the raw wool, the tin plates and whatever we need which foreign labor desires to sell in exchange—at a profit; that if we can get for one day's work at high wages in our own country the product of ten days' work even of foreign paupers, we can not afford to do that kind of work ourselves; and that by such exchange we may gain higher wages and larger profits the wider we can extend our commerce on such terms.

On the other hand, the Republican policy is to tax every foreign product, crude, partly manufactured or finished, of which a similar product has been or can be established in this country, without regard to the effects of such tax on other branches of industry. The avowed purpose is to impose taxes for "protection with incidental revenue," in order to render this country "independent of all others." It does not matter whether a branch of industry which might be set up exists at the present time or not. For example, the tax is doubled on tin plate, without regard to the use to which tin plate is put or the nature of the work which must be done to produce it. The work must be done here, even if it costs twice as much as it is worth. Now the dipping of sheets of iron into melted tin must be done by hand, by a skilled expert of long training, so that if we even roll the plates here, to do the dipping Welshmen must be imported, because it is an art for which the people of Wales alone possess an inherent aptitude. There, they do it at a quarter the expense at which it can be done here. Then why not let them do it and we pay them by a day's work in something else for four days' work of theirs?

Mr. Atkinson agrees with Sir Robert Peel, in 1841, when he inaugurated his great free trade movement in England, that the changes he proposed to make cannot be made at once, "without a due consideration of the interests which have grown up under the protection of existing laws. While contending for the justice of the abstract principle, we must at the same time admit the necessity of admitting it partially, and I think the proper object is first to lay the foundation of good laws, to provide the way for gradual improvements, which may then be introduced without giving a shock to existing interests." But he believes firmly, when the change of system takes place, it will be here, as Gladstone says of England, that we shall be astonished to find how easy and

naturally it came about, and what great "leaps and bounds" the progress of this country made upon the adoption of the graduated "free trade" policy.

LOTTERIES.

The president on Tuesday sent a vigorous message to congress, urging legislation in regard to the great lottery fraud. So all-pervading and corrupting has this system of swindling become that he says it has invaded the postal service at Washington and infected the police officers of the district. He has a no more effective remedy to propose, however, than more stringent legislation to exclude everything relating to the lottery business from the mails. No newspapers or circulars advertising the business are to be carried in the mails and no registered letters delivered or money orders paid to lottery agents in any form. Substantially, however, this is postal law already. The way the Louisiana lottery gets around it is to have its registered and other letters addressed and delivered and money orders, drafts, etc., made payable to certain banks; besides that the mass of its business is done through the express offices. How can the government undertake to interfere with the business done in this way without breaking seals and prying into private correspondence? If the lottery business can be subjected to such an espionage, what is to save any other business from the invasion?

The evil, as the president states, not being confined to the states in which the lotteries are located, but being eminently national in character, cannot congress grapple with it in a more sweeping way, as it deals with depredations on the mails, counterfeiting government paper or coins, or any other national crimes? The profits of the swindle are so numerous that, unless the persons themselves engaged in it and sharing its plunder can be proceeded against individually and placed behind bars, they will always find means of reaching and dealing with the great public, even if they must establish mail lines of their own.

SINGLE PACKAGES.

The discussion of the bill in Congress to overcome the evil effects of the single package decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, instead of clearing up only increases the difficulties which that decision involves. If the broad claim of that decision, that any article of commerce, no matter what, brought into any state of the Union from any foreign country or any other state of the Union, can be sold in the latter state as long as it remains in the original package, no matter what may be the state regulation to the contrary, then undoubtedly there is taken from the state one of the highest powers known to government, and as the essence of state sovereignty consists in its power to enact any laws essential to protect the morals, the health or the safety of its people, this power is gone and state sovereignty over its domestic affairs becomes a myth. For the decision does not extend to liquor alone but involves every commodity of interstate commerce. In every state there is legislation against adulterated food—tea, milk, &c.; against adulterated lard, against butter frauds, against adulterated drugs, against the sale of poisons, opium, &c.; against traffic in immoral publications. All such legislation is annulled by the decision of the Supreme Court so far as it may affect interstate commerce.

As the Hon. Ezra B. Taylor, of Ohio, in a speech on the pending bill in Congress declared:

For it is true—and calm consideration must ascertain it to be the truth—that if a State cannot protect the morals and health and safety of its own people it is no longer a State. If a State has no police power that cannot be overridden in relation to this traffic, then there is no such thing as State sovereignty, there is no such thing as the existence of an independent state.

There has never been such a blow given to State sovereignty and States' rights as is given by the decision to which I have referred—that under the constitution of the United States the citizens of a foreign country or the citizens of a foreign state may take into any state of this Union property that is the subject of commerce, and there sell it without liability to taxation, to the burden of licenses or to any other state enactment.

Such being the wide scope of power claimed for the general government by the decision, is it practicable for Congress, under its power to regulate commerce between the states, to except the single article of liquor, or that and one or two other specific articles, from the operation of the general law? The discussions in the house and senate raise serious difficulties on that point. The power to regulate commerce between the states, it is maintained, being exclusive in Congress, cannot be delegated in whole or piecemeal to the states? Can it transfer to the states a part of its authority without undertaking to modify the constitution by its own act?

The "nub" of the whole case is that the constitutional principle as heretofore understood and recognized by hundreds of decisions of the Supreme Court itself, has been, that power to regulate commerce between the states is exclusive in Congress, and what is

known as the police power, including authority to protect the health and morals of the people from the effects of any traffic deemed to be injurious to them, is exclusive in the states. This principle the single package decision reverses, the reversal threatening untold evils. There is but one common sense remedy. The Supreme Court has made a mistake. Let it reconsider the matter and reverse its decision. That is the only short and honest way out.

A HEN ON.

The Chicago Journal is very much disgruntled because the democrats of the First and Fourth Congressional Districts of Illinois have nominated W. G. Ewing and General W. C. Newberry as their respective candidates. It thinks that it was an outrage upon the republican party to nominate such good men. "There is danger," says the Journal, "that the republicans may lose control of the house through the disposition of non-partisan republicans to vote for excellent democratic candidates when presented."

The same kind of disgruntlement appears to prevail largely among the republicans in this district over the nomination of a man like Lew Steward against so weak a man as Capt. Hill. A Lisbon correspondent of the *Kendall County Record*, a paper no less earnestly republican than its correspondent, says: "We are much pleased here over the nomination of Lew Steward for congress, and so are some republicans around here that we know of. Mr. Steward will make somebody's head swim before the campaign is over, and he need not roll out his 'barrel' to do it. You must remember out in the agricultural districts there is a hen on—if the census enumerator didn't kick her off to count the eggs under her—and politics are not so reliable as heretofore. You will remember that we expressed a preference for Mr. Steward some weeks ago in the *Record*; but at that time did not think the congressional convention would have the wisdom to select him."

The visit of Hon. Lew Steward, with members of his household, at Ottawa on Tuesday was purely a family affair among relatives, and had no political purpose or significance. That the visit happened to be with the family of Judge Weeks, who invited a few well-known Ottawa Democrats to meet him, accounts for the burst of blackguardism it evoked from *Rose's Nose*, the publisher of which, building on the reputation of Mr. Steward as a man of wealth, had naturally been maturing plans to make a pretty round levy on him of blackmail, but seeing the company he has realized the hopelessness of any such scheme. No, Lew Steward is thousands of miles beyond reach in that direction by any one degraded enough to meditate such an assault on his purse, and pre-eminently so by a creature like the *Nose* man, any praise from whom would only be vile abuse. Brought to his knees by Judge Weeks and heavily mulcted for an infamous libel, and innately infamous in character, any one whom he should beslobber with his praise would necessarily partake of his infamy, as no man can touch pitch and not be defiled. In the case of such creatures, Mr. Steward could afford to buy only their abuse.

Last Sunday's Chicago *Tribune* has a "write up" of Ottawa covering two and a quarter columns. It is the work evidently of a "sub" from the office who got his information from a day or two's wrestling with the hotel clerk where he stopped, reinforced by the gossip of the bar room, saloon and cigar shops. We judge so, from the tolerable correctness of his general information and his absurd blunders as to details. For example, in an effort to say something pleasant of the *FREE TRADER*, he takes away ten years of its life, erroneously makes its present senior the original publisher, adds half a decade to his life, and associates him with Sheehan in the publication of the *Chicago Times* in 1855, whereas the only connection he ever had with any Chicago paper was as editor, two years earlier, of John Wentworth's *Democrat*. He elects F. A. Sherwood twice as mayor and cuts down the city council to 8 members—6 Democrats and 2 Republicans. However, for an outsider, he blunders less than the average, and gives us really a very pleasant, readable melange.

While everybody in the west of course understands that Blaineism means hostility to Reed and McKinley, it is astonishing how Blaineism is making headway. The Minnesota Republican State Convention on Thursday resolved "That we cordially approve of the policy recommended by Mr. Blaine of such reciprocity treaties with the republics of South and Central America as will open closer commercial relations between the North and Southern Americas." And in the Nebraska Republican State Convention, on the same day, when Gen. Colby, of Beatrice, made some remarks derogatory to Blaine, the convention rose as one man and hooted, and yelled, and hissed until Colby was driven from the platform. The storm lasted half an hour, during which thunder could not have been heard.

Very serious alarm is spreading over Europe in consequence of the outbreak of Asiatic cholera at Baku, on the shores of the Caspian Sea, for on former invasions of the continent the dread disease has invariably obtained admission by way of Baku. A quarantine of the most stringent nature has been maintained there by the Russian Government for several months past. But apparently the precaution has been of no avail. The danger of the spread of the malady can be estimated when it is borne in mind that at least two-thirds of the petroleum used in Europe is shipped from Baku.

A western paper's definition of the word "volt," so often in use in these days of electric advancement, is clear enough for practical every-day purposes: "The volt gives one blow of a specified force. As volts are added together the force of the blow is increased until the endurance limit is reached. It takes about twenty-five volts to make a perceptible tingling sensation. When fifty volts pass through the body the tingling sensation becomes unmistakable, but not strong, while 100 volts feel lively, 200 volts strong, 300 volts powerful, 400 volts Titanic, and 500 volts will knock a man flat."

Senator Frye, of Maine, is hardly polite, in commencing his reply to Secretary Blaine's recent letter, with "Your letter leaves me in some doubt about the facts." Doubtless many people will regard it as a sly reminder to Mr. Blaine that such was quite a conspicuous feature of his missives in the days when he found it necessary to request his correspondent to "burn this letter," but in the present case Mr. Frye can hardly be excused for being in doubt as to the main fact in Mr. Blaine's letter of his arduous labors with the house Ways and Means committee in behalf of reciprocity and the rebuff he met with.

The encouragement Blaine receives from the recent Minnesota and Nebraska Republican state conventions has brought out another letter from him to Senator Frye, further elucidating and enforcing his reciprocity ideas. The manner in which he is coming to the front in this business is said to be excessively disagreeable to the Reed-McKinley section, who are more disgusted than ever that he has abandoned the wholesale practice of burning instead of publishing his letters.

Hon. Alex. Vaghey, of Seneca, was in the city yesterday. We presume it is no secret that Mr. V. is being brought forward by the Democrats at the "East end" as a candidate for State Senator. His record, a few years ago, as a member of the house at Springfield from this county for two terms was a very creditable one indeed, and if promoted to the senate we have no doubt he would look after the interests of our people with equal address and ability.

The Republican Illinois state central committee met at Chicago on Tuesday and reappointed Long Jones as chairman for the next two years. It was agreed that his displacement two years ago in favor of Gen. Martin was a mistake. The party had run down so as to be little better than a corpse. Long Jones will undertake to revive it. "It is, however, a tough job we have on hand," he said, "this reviving of the g. o. p."

Blaine may have been a match for Lord Salisbury in his Behring sea conference, but British vessels seem to be unusually successful all the same in catching seals in those waters. A few sharp revenue cutters would be more effective as a check to poaching in those words than "sharp words" at Washington.

Branch county, Mich., having decided that the English sparrow must go, offered a small reward *per capita* for its slaughter. Pursuant to the offer, 33,180 were killed in one year at a cost to the county of \$1,143.90, and yet it would take a sharp-sighted person to miss one sparrow from the flock.

Provision for educating the negroes in Georgia is confined to neither age, sex or any "previous condition." In the schools at Meansville, Ga., one negro woman seventy-five years old goes and carries her children, and a negro man eighty-five years old attends school and is in his A, B, C's.

An Indianapolis man is making money by catching sparrows, cleaning them and selling them in the market. They are said to be as edible as reed birds and quite as choice a delicacy. He catches over 25,000 a year in immense nets spread on the sides of houses.

The counterfeit two-dollar bill is very much abroad in the land just now, but it may easily be detected, as the two lines of silk fibre which runs lengthwise across genuine bills are missing. Hold the bill up to the light if your sight is poor.

WELDON AT KANKAKEE.

His Petition for Habeas Corpus Refused—The Courts.

The petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of The People v. Richard W. Weldon was denied by Judge Blanchard Friday morning. Several of Weldon's friends worked like beavers all day Thursday and expected to get their man outside the clutches of the law. The prisoner, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Reed, Sheriff Hunter, of Kankakee, and Detective Norris, left Ottawa Saturday morning on the 10:32 train for Kankakee. Weldon will be given into the custody of the sheriff at that place. It was reported Friday that the authorities had the wrong man and, further, that Weldon had nothing to do with the Marcotte swindle.

Joseph Roberts, of La Salle, was brought before Judge Snyder Tuesday to answer a charge of assaulting Michael Harmon, of Peru. He pleaded guilty and was fined \$25 and costs. The trouble grew out of a drunken brawl in Peru on the evening of July 31, at which time Roberts stabbed Harmon with a small penknife. Roberts has occupied a cell in the county jail since the affray occurred. His mother paid the fine, out of the earnings of the father, who is a hard working coal miner.

According to the allegation in a bill for divorce filed Tuesday by Laura M. Ellison, it is nearly ten years since Robert Ellison deserted herself and child. Mrs. Ellison lives at Prairie Center. She wants a divorce and the custody of the child. Mayo & Widmer are solicitors for complainant.

Edgar G. Cook, of Mendota, wants a divorce from Hattie M. Cook, whom he married in Chicago, August 24, 1873. He alleges she deserted him one year later and he has not seen or heard of her whereabouts since then. S. S. Prescott is solicitor for complainant. Four judgments were entered up against A. L. and Benjamin Levy, of Streator, yesterday. They are as follows:

Francis M. Ryan.....\$544 00
Lena Scharfenberger.....291 14
Abe Levy.....95 00
Jacob H. Simon.....151 00

All except the first are on notes given July 25, payable on demand or one day after date. There is no doubt but the firm is embarrassed but they may pull through. H. N. Ryan & Son represented the plaintiffs.

In the case of Carr v. Palmer, leave was granted plaintiff to file a copy of the account.

A writ of attachment has been issued against Benj. Levy & Co., of Streator, in favor of D. Heenan & Co., for \$33.50.

Letters of administration have been granted to Michael Byrne, administrator of the estate of Patrick Byrne, deceased.

Wm. Burrell recovered a judgment for \$4,050 against Martha L. Leftman Tuesday on a \$4,000 note given July 24, payable on demand. O'Connor, Duncan & Eckels represented plaintiff.

John Meskill, of Peru, was recently fined \$3 for disorderly conduct and \$10 and costs for assaulting Wm. Halm. He has appealed the cases to the Circuit Court, the transcript being filed yesterday.

Dr. Jos. Stout was allowed a claim of \$78 against the J. G. Armstrong estate.

The inventory and appraisement bill in the Benjamin Campbell estate was filed and approved.

The estates of Seth Eaton and Jos. Shute will be finally settled on the third Monday in August.

A citation to show cause why Chas. Howe, one of the executors of the Peter Howe estate, should not surrender certain assets of the estate now held by him, has been issued to the sheriff of Marshall county, returnable August 8. Jerome Howe is the petitioner.

The John M. Barber estate was finally settled. The appraisement bill in the Lewis M. Dumond estate was filed and approved.

Marriage Licenses.

George Albert Burwell and Ida May Collar, of Streator; Charles Hagar and Eliza I. Shaw, of Utica; Patrick Cain and Lucretia Holly, of Streator.

Elisha W. Williamson and Mary J. Wittgen, Mendota; Joseph Richard Ashbee, Ottawa, and Alice Harrison, Streator.

Adam Fewer and Katie Heidenreich, Ottawa.
George Buel and Lizzie Neps, La Salle.

Dr. Bigelow's Stomach and Liver Pills do not purge, gripe nor scour as all other pills do, they exert no force and have no objectionable action. They have the Peristaltic action which has been sought by physicians of good standing. Hence, they are conclusively desirable in chronic cases as they leave the system and bowels in their normal healthy condition, and the continued use of them is unnecessary. No other pills claim this. Free trial box of E. Y. Griggs.

The Methodist Sunday School Picnic.

The Sunday school of the First M. E. church held a picnic in Watson park Thursday. About three hundred children were present and the picnic was under the direct supervision of the superintendent, Mr. B. B. Holland. Rev. N. O. Freeman went along with the party. Four special coaches containing the picnicers, each carrying a basket of goodies, left the depot at 10 a. m. and returned in the evening. The day was most delightfully spent. Swings and hammocks were hung from the trees, and while the boys played baseball the girls hid-and-seek and other games popular with the little folks. The young men and ladies with the party numbered about twenty-five. The church orchestra rendered several very fine selections.

In connection with the fact that Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic has been the largest sale, it has been the most successful remedy ever before the public for all blood troubles, and diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys.

Tickets for the races at Michigan.